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नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मार्च ९, १९७४ (फाल्गुन १८, १८९५)

No 10]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1974 (PHALGUNA 18, 1895)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड २

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE
PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 9th March 1974

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE
HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed
under Section 135 of the Act.

16th February 1974

331/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the manufacture of precipitated calcium carbonate of very fine particle size using calcium chloride solution.

332/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to a process for the removal of iron value selectively from ilmenite and thereby producing synthetic rutile or upgraded/beneficiated ilmenite suitable as a starting material for the production of titanium metal/alloy and titanium dioxide pigments.

333/Cal/74. Francis Barker & Son Limited. Compass.

334/Cal/74. Kelley Company, Inc. Stack construction for a combustion apparatus.

335/Cal/74. Patronato De Investigacion Cientifica Y Tecnica "Juan De La Cierva" Del Consejo Superior De Investigaciones Cientificas. Process for purifying metallurgical gases containing sulphuric anhydride by extracting mercury.

336/Cal/74. Miller Printnig Machinery Co. Sheet delivery apparatus.

337/Cal/74. Richardson Service Division. Method and apparatus for fiberizing mineral wool.

338/Cal/74. R. H. Muller. A book or diary in which means are provided for maintaining a record of different items.

339/Cal/74. A. K. Sethi. A visual and graphic display board. 18th February 1974

340/Cal/74. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B. V. A process for the production of micro-organisms. (February 20, 1973).

341/Cal/74. Sperry Rand Corporation. Tray roller and retainer assembly.

342/Cal/74. Syntex Corporation. Process for preparing 2-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl) propionic acid and intermediates therefor. [Divisional date October 21, 1971].

343/Cal/74. Yoshida Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Improvements in or relating to tape for use in manufacturing sliding clasp fastener. [Divisional date November 24, 1971].

344/Cal/74. British Electrical & Pumps Private Limited. Self priming multistage horizontal pumps.

345/Cal/74. Damodar Das Gupta. Development of a process for manufacturing Match boxes for scrap newspapers and natural fibres instead of wood.

19th February 1974

346/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Methods of sealing coloured aluminium powder.

347/Cal/74. Sperry Rand Corporation. Improvements in seals. (September 12, 1973).

348/Cal/74. Sperry Rand Corporation. Improvements in control systems. (September 12, 1973).

349/Cal/74. Sperry Rand Corporation. Improvements in pumps and motors. (September 13, 1973).

350/Cal/74. Sandoz Ltd. Improvements in or relating to organic compounds. (February 20, 1973).

351/Cal/74. Nissei Plastics Industrial Co., Ltd. Improvements in hydraulic motor.

352/Cal/74. The Indian Mechanisation & Allied Products Ltd. Improvement relating to link roof-bars used in mines.

20th February 1974

- 353/Cal/74. A. Kumar and V. Kumar. Pressed bulb formations and method of constructing same.
- 354/Cal/74. National-Southwire Aluminium Company. Method and apparatus for producing metal.
- 355/Cal/74. Pfizer Inc. Carbadox from 2-quinoxaline, carboxaldehyde methyl carbazate.
- 356/Cal/74. Industrie Pirelli SpA. Pneumatic tyres.
- 357/Cal/74. Robert Bosch GmbH. Improvements in and relating to sparking plugs.
- 358/Cal/74. Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. Antibiotics platomycin a and b and process for production thereof.
- 359/Cal/74. Knotex Maschinenbau G.m.b.H. Device for removing greater yarn remainders from bobbins.
- 360/Cal/74. Ruhrikohle Aktiengesellschaft. A process for removing hydrogen sulphide from coke oven gas condensate. [Divisional date March 6, 1972].
- 361/Cal/74. N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken. Method of manufacturing a mercury vapour discharge lamp.
- 362/Cal/74. Combustion Engineering, Inc. Monitoring chemical recovery furnace.
- 363/Cal/74. Emhart Corporation. Shut off system for glassware forming machine.

21st February 1974

- 364/Cal/74. A. Chachra. Improvement in or relating to rear suspension system in two-wheelers.
- 365/Cal/74. Phanindra Mohon Neogi. Wind driven vehicles.
- 366/Cal/74. Varta Batterie Aktiengesellschaft. Primary cell.
- 367/Cal/74. Hudswell Morrice Limited. A method for supporting the walls of a ground trench and a method and apparatus for use in the laying of a pipeline in a trench. (February 22, 1973).
- 368/Cal/74. Setec Societe D'Etudes Techniques Anstalt. Rotary machine. (February 22, 1973).
- 369/Cal/74. Hollandse Signaalapparaten B. V. Method for the manufacture of twistless yarn or yarn with a relatively low twist and the yarn obtained through the application of the same method.
- 370/Cal/74. 1. Demag Aktiengesellschaft, 2. Prof. Dr. W. Wenzel and 3. Dr. M. Meraikib. Procedure and apparatus for reducing metal ores, especially iron ores.
- 371/Cal/74. Burroughs Corporation. Metal mercury capsule and method of making it.
- 372/Cal/74. (1) Gosudarstvenny Vsesojuzny Institut Po Proektirovaniyu Predpriyaty Kiksohimicheskoi Promyshlennosti, "Giprokok", (2) Vostochny Nauchno-Issledovatel'sky Uglekhimichesky Institut "Vukhim", and (3) Konstruktorskoe Bjuro Avtomatizatsii i Mekhanizatsii Proizvodstvennykh Protsessov Na Koksokhimicheskikh Predpriyatiyakh Instituta "Giprokok". Method of heating multifractional materials and apparatus for implementation thereof.

22nd February 1974

- 373/Cal/74. Rist's Wires & Cables Limited. Wiring harness. (February 23, 1973).
- 374/Cal/74. Kabel-Und Metallwerke Gutehoffnungshutte Aktiengesellschaft. Production of copper-sheathed aluminium or aluminium alloy wire.
- 375/Cal/74. Industrie Pirelli SpA. Pneumatic tires. [Addition to No. 989/72].
- 376/Cal/74. Thermo King Corporation. Fuel/air separation system for diesel engines.
- 377/Cal/74. Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. Color photographic materials.
- 378/Cal/74. Nissei Plastics Industrial Co., Ltd. Injection blow molding method and apparatus for hollow article having openings at both ends.

- 379/Cal/74. Nitto Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha. Combing cylinder for combing machine.
- 380/Cal/74. Omni Research Incorporated. Processes and intermediates for 16-substituted corticoid synthesis.
- 381/Cal/74. Eli Lilly and Company. Alpha-aminoacyl-3-halo cephalosporins.
- 382/Cal/74. Eli Lilly and Company. 3-halo cephalosporins.
- 383/Cal/74. Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft. Electrode.
- 384/Cal/74. N. K. Singh. Automatic control of torque & rotating speed for D.C. shunt/A.C. induction motor as prime mover by ratio convertor.
- 385/Cal/74. N. K. Singh. Automatic and improved alignment for deep drilling inside earth surface.
- 386/Cal/74. N. K. Singh. Automatic control of mechanical power transmission by ratchet's convertor.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

5th February 1974

- 46/Bom/74. M. R. Venkiteswaran and K. S. Sardesai. Process for the production of fire-resistant cellulose or cellulose-blend materials.

6th February 1974

- 47/Bom/74. D. D. Kannan. Converting of internal combustion petrol engine into electro engine.

7th February 1974

- 48/Bom/74. K. E. Lalkaka and Z. Noshirwanji A. The new type of loom gearing.

8th February 1974

- 49/Bom/74. Star Textile Engineering Works Limited. Improvements in or relating to flyers for spinning and twisting machines.
- 50/Bom/74. Star Textile Engineering Works Limited. Improvement in dead spindle assembly for textile spinning or twisting machine for use in conjunction with flyers.
- 51/Bom/74. J. V. Bhawe. Improvements in or relating to windscreen wipers.
- 52/Bom/74. (1) B. R. Parulekar, (2) G. N. Desai, (3) V. R. Parulekar, (4) R. P. Rawle and (5) R. B. Tendulkar. Positive displacement pumps.

11th February 1974

- 53/Bom/74. Ciba of India Limited. New Styryl dyestuffs and process for their manufacture.
- 54/Bom/74. Ciba of India Limited. Colouring process.
- 55/Bom/74. Momsha Jayant Enterprises. Automatic feeding mechanism.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (MADRAS BRANCH)

12th February 1974

- 21/Mas/74. T. D. Rao. Chemical diffuser.
- 22/Mas/74. T. D. Rao. Uplift preventor.
- 23/Mas/74. T. D. Rao. Perme filter block.
- 24/Mas/74. T. D. Rao. Perme well block.

13th February 1974

- 25/Mas/74. V. T. Sharma. Improvement in or relating to heat exchangers.

15th February 1974

- 26/Mas/74. The Central Machine Tool Institute, Tumkur Road, Bangalore-22. Balancing device for grinding wheels.

19th February 1974

- 27/Mas/74. M. Nadasamy. Improvements in or relating to liquid level indicators.

ALTERATION OF DATE

135619. Ante-dated to June 7, 1972.

(1710/Cal/73).

135614. Ante-dated to December 11, 1971.

(2356/Cal/73).

117735. Ante-dated to January 10, 1967.

135625. Ante-dated to November 19, 1971.

(1503/Cal/73).

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32F1+F2b.

95089.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING 1, 2, 3, 4-TETRAHYDRO-QUINAZOLIN-4-ONES.

M/S. KARAMCHAND PREMCHAND PRIVATE LIMITED, OF POST BOX 28, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 95089 filed August 7, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

8 Claims

A process for the preparation of 1, 2, 3, 4-tetraquinazolin-4-ones of the general formula as shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein

$R_1=R_8$ are H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl

or spiro-cyclic derivatives with or without substituents.

R_2 is H, alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl or aryl or cycloalkyl

R_3 is H, Halogen, NO_2 , NH_2 , SH_2 or OCH_3

by reacting *o*-aminobenzamide or its corresponding substituted derivatives with an aldehyde or a ketone or their derivatives like acetal or ketal in presence of a catalyst and with or without solvent

CLASS 32F1+F2a.

101071.

METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW ORGANIC AMINES

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, AT JOSEPH CAMPAU AVENUE AT THE RIVER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 101071 filed August 10, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

Process for the production of compounds of the formula I, II, III and IV shown in the accompanying drawings, characterized in that a compound of the formula V is reacted with water in an acidic medium and, if desired, the product is isolated following conversion to a free base or a salt from by adjustment of the pH; where R is an alkyl radical of not more than 3 carbon atoms; R^1 is hydrogen or an alkyl radical of not more than 3 carbon atoms; n is 3 or 4; Ar is phenyl, halophenyl, tolyl, methoxyphenyl, trifluoromethylphenyl, 2-thienyl or 2-pyridyl;

A is one equivalent of an anion; and Z is ethylenedioxy, trimethylenedioxy or di-lower alkoxy in which each lower alkoxy group is an alkoxy group of not more than six carbon atoms.

CLASS 32F2b.

117735.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF STEROIDO-OXAZOLINES

GRUPPO LEPETIT S.P.A., OF 8, VIA ROBERTO LEPETIT, MILANO, ITALY.

Application No. 117735 filed September 17, 1968.

Division of Application No. 108809 filed January 10, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for preparing steroido-oxazolines of the formula shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein R is a member of the class consisting of hydrogen and acyl groups, R' is a member of the class consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl and Phenyl, X and Y are halogen atoms, which comprises treating a steroido-oxazoline of the formula shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, wherein R and R' are as defined above, either with chlorine in the presence of pyridine, or with an agent selected from N-haloamides of aliphatic monocarboxylic acids and N-haloimides of aliphatic dicarboxylic acids together with a hydrogen halide in the presence of lithium chloride in a solvent, such as herein described.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW OXAZINOBENZODIAZEPINES

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 121401 filed May 19, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A process for the production of an oxazinobenzodiazepine of the formula II shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl and alkoxy of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, inclusive, halogen, $-\text{CF}_3$, $-\text{NO}_2$ and $-\text{CH}_3$; wherein R_5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl defined as above, and benzyl; wherein R_6 is selected from the group consisting of $=\text{O}$ and $=\text{S}$; wherein R_7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl defined as above, and alkoxy as defined above, and wherein R_8 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl defined as above, and phenyl, which comprises: treating, in an inert organic solvent, a 5-phenyl-3H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2(1H)-one of the formula I shown in the drawings, wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 and R_7 are defined as above, with a diketene of the formula $(\text{R}_9-\text{H}_c=\text{C}=\text{O})_2$ wherein R_9 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, inclusive, and phenyl.

CLASS 140D1.

125902.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING ALUBRICATING AGENT SUITABLE FOR USE IN THE PREPARATION OF SOLUBLE EFFERVESCENT TABLETS

GRUPPO LEPETIT S.P.A., OF VIA ROBERTO LEPETIT 8, MILAN (ITALY).

Application No. 125902 filed March 25, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims—No drawings

A process for preparing a lubricating agent suitable for use in the preparation of soluble effervescent tablets, which comprises wetting sodium benzoate with a solution in a volatile organic solvent of a substance selected from liquid petrolatum, dimethylpolysiloxanes with a viscosity lower than 1,000 centistokes and polyoxyethyleneglycols of 200 to 6,000 centistokes, in a ratio of 3-6 parts by weight of said substance per 100 parts by weight of sodium benzoate, and evaporating the organic solvent.

CLASS 201D.

130443.

A DOMESTIC IRON REMOVAL UNIT

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,
RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 130443 filed March 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A process for the removal of iron from domestic water supply which consists in (a) filling the first three shells of the four shells of a domestic iron removing unit as follows: the first three compartments formed by stacking the four cylindrical snells stacked one above the other, each having any diameter between 20 and 60 cms and depth of 30, 30, 60 and 15 cm respectively in order from top to bottom, with 15 cm of 25-15 mm gravel, 15 cm of 15-10 mm gravel and 30 cm of 1.0-0.6 mm sand respectively in the first three compartments each having a perforated false bottom and (b) passing iron containing water over and over again through the unit, whereby during the passage the water gets aerated by air sucked through side holes provided in the first two compartments, the aeration of the iron containing water scrapes the carbon-dioxide from the water and oxidizes the iron to higher valency, and the oxidized iron gets precipitated as ferric hydroxide, the ferric hydroxide and manganese dioxides associated with it forms a coating on the gravel in the first two compartments, and the coated gravel acts as a catalyst in further reduction of iron from water.

CLASS 32F1+F2b.

121401.

CLASS 140D3 & 146D1.

131516.

IMPROVEMENT IN OR RELATING TO SCHLIEREN APPARATUS

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 131516 filed May 28, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A device for visualising the inhomogeneity of a medium comprising a series of mirrors whereas the previous apparatus were using lenses only or a combination of lens and reflectors, the said series of mirror being arranged as follows:—

(i) firstly, a reflector is situated inside a light source, i.e. just behind a filament, then a slit is placed at the focusing point of the reflector, the slit in turn is located at the focus of a spherical mirror,

(ii) another spherical mirror is placed in line with the first mirror and an object to be studied, a knife edge is placed at the focus of the second mirror, finally, a screen or the photographic plate is placed behind the knife edge whereby light emitted from the filament and reflected by the reflector converges just on the slit, the slit allows a small fraction of this light to fall on the first spherical mirror, this mirror render the light rays absolutely parallel so as to pass through field of investigation, the light rays, which are refracted according to the nature of the investigation field, are converged by the second spherical mirror on the knife edge, this knife edge just cuts off the light under the condition when the field of observation is empty, the light rays are either cut off or allowed to pass through as per the nature of the object, this image is cast on the screen placed behind the knife edge, thereby indicating the inhomogeneity of the medium.

CLASS 70C5.

131960.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE ELECTRO-POLISHING OF ALUMINIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 131960 filed July 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 2—No drawings

A process for electropolishing aluminium and its alloys using a bath which comprises sulphuric acid, chromic acid and one or more of the following addition agents namely glue, gum

arabic or fish glue employing a current density of 175 to 225 A/sq. ft at 70-80°C for 10-15 minutes.

CLASS 1A & 155C.

132267.

BONDED NONWOVEN FABRICS METHODS OF MAKING THE SAME AND SYNTHETIC RESIN BINDER COMPOSITIONS USED THEREIN

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, AT 501 GEORGE STREET, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Application No. 132267 filed July 27, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims

A bonded, fibrous nonwoven fabric having excellent strength and textile-like softness, drape and hand comprising: a fibrous web a predetermined, intermittent print pattern of spaced, synthetic resin binder areas bonding said fibrous web into a bonded nonwoven fabric; said spaced synthetic resin binder areas having a relatively high, uniform concentration of resin binder therein of from about 50% to about 120% by weight in the binder areas, based on the weight of the fibers therein.

CLASS 105B, 126A+B, 146C & 206E.

132353.

WIRELESS ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT FOR MEASURING AND CONTROLLING TEMPERATURE IN MINES, GODOWNS AND/OR OTHER UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES

PROMOD RANJAN ROY, OF OR. NO. A/67 SECTOR-18, ROURKELA-3, ORISSA, INDIA.

Application No. 132353 filed August 3, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

36 Claims

A wireless electronic equipment for measuring temperature in mines, godowns and/or other underground structures, and for automatically operating, if necessary, temperature control devices and/or warning alarms in the case of the temperature reaching a predetermined value, which comprises a transmitter and a controlling unit, said transmitter including a balanced electrical bridge, one of the arms of which bridge is constituted by a temperature responsive means, and across the diagonal of which bridge there is connected a moving coil indicator, the latter indicating the change in the temperature surrounding said temperature-responsive means, caused by the unbalanced condition of the bridge due to the corresponding change in the resistance of said temperature-responsive means, said moving coil indicator having an adjustable temperature setter to be set in said predetermined value of the temperature, and said setter on coinciding with a moving coil pointer of the indicator, which indicates the change in the temperature, being adapted to close the contact of circuit, which circuit forms part of said transmitter, and which contains (i) a converter for producing built-in signals, (ii) a modulated amplifier, which when fed with said built-in signals is adapted to actuate (iii) a R. F. oscillator (radio frequency oscillator) for generating R.F. waves, and said controlling unit being adapted to operate said temperature control devices and/or warning alarms on receiving said R. R. waves.

CLASS 14C & 70C6.

132423.

AN ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS FOR INTEGRAL COLOUR ANODISING OF ALUMINIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 132423 filed August 7, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims—No drawings

An electrolytic process for integral colour anodizing of aluminium and its alloys comprising the use of a bath containing 1-7% w/v sulpho salicylic acid, 1-10% w/v of a low molecular weight aliphatic acid such as formic, tartaric or citric acid and 0.3 to 4% w/v of addition agents like pyrogallol or pyrocatechol or p-aminophenol or metol or boric acid and the rest being water.

CLASS 64A.

132755

FUSE BRIDGES

HINDUSTAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED, THAPAR HOUSE, 25, BRABOURNE ROAD, CALCUTTA-1, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

Application No. 132755 filed September 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A re-wireable fuse bridge for low tension combination fuse switches characterised in that it comprises a two part housing consisting of a cover member and a base member, a cavity in each said member, said cavities being disposed opposite to each other, a vent hole in the cavity of at least one of said members and longitudinal grooves in narrow sides of at least one of said members, said grooves being centrally or offset located, said cavities being lined with heat resistant material like mica or asbestos, the housing being made of porcelain, steatite or phenol formaldehyde type of resins; two tags, made of non-ferrous metal/alloys such as copper, preferably silver plated, in said grooves, said tags having means to connect a fuse element there between so as to be spacedly disposed between said cavities, a bolt on each said tag, said bolts passing through corresponding holes in the other housing member which latter member is held to be first housing member by nuts on said bolts; said tags projecting outside said housing and preferably formed with a knife edge.

CLASS 172D3.

133428.

THREAD BRAKING DEVICE FOR DOUBLE STRAND YARN SPINDLES

HAMEL G.M.B.H., 44 MUNSTER/WESTF., DAHLWEG 102, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 133428 filed October 30, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A thread braking device for double strand spindles in which the spooled threads are drawn from the top from a framed spool or at least from two individual spools arranged coaxially on top of each other without the use of yarn wings, the threads passing through a hollow spindle characterized by at least two independently operating braking members for applying braking force on the threads (82 82') said braking members being arranged at the inlet and outlet ends of the said hollow spindle.

CLASS 6B2+B3 & 88F.

133051.

PROCESS FOR REMOVING SULPHUR DIOXIDE, NITROGEN OXIDE AND SULPHURIC ACID VAPOR IMPURITIES FROM INDUSTRIAL FUMES

L'AIR LIQUIDE, SOCIETE ANONYME POUR L'ETUDE ET L'EXPLOITATION DES PROCEDES GEORGES CLAUDE, OF 75, QUAI D'ORSAY—75—PARIS (7EME) (FRANCE).

Application No. 133051 filed September 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A process for removing sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and sulphuric acid vapor impurities from industrial fumes comprising the steps of : extracting dust from the fumes to yield dust-free fumes; chemically purifying said dust-free fumes by contacting said fumes with an aqueous solution containing H_2SO_4 -free H_2O_2 whereby the sulphur dioxide contained therein is converted to H_2SO_4 and the nitrogen oxides are converted to nitric acid, wherein said chemically purifying step is carried out in at least two identical sequences and wherein the liquid supply of each chemical purifying sequence is assured by cascade recycling from the following sequence; and separating liquid from said purified fumes by bubbling off.

CLASS 182B.

133110.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING GLUCOSE BY AN ENZY-MATIC SCISSION OF POLYSACCHARIDES

SNAM PROGETTI S.P.A., OF CORSO VENEZIA 16, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 133110 filed October 4, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims—No drawings

A process for producing glucose, which comprises contacting a solution of solubilized starch in a solvent with amyloglucosidase characterized in that the amyloglucosidase is encased in a filament as herein defined in a manner such that it can cause the production of glucose from the solubilized starch and is retained substantially in the filament.

CLASS 89.

133209.

A GRADUAL LOAD APPLICATION DEVICE FOR TESTING THE MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF GLASS SHELLS OF BULBS OF MINERS' CAP LAMPS

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 133209 filed October 12, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A gradual load application device particularly suited for testing the mechanical strength of glass shells of bulbs of miners' cap lamps comprising a vertical bolt rotatably mounted between a top plate and a bottom plate, a nut carried on the vertical bolt, a rigid horizontal arm fixed to the nut, a bulb holder fixed to the rigid horizontal arm in which bulb holder the bulb to be tested is fitted, a guide rod mounted rigidly between the plates parallel to the rotatable bolt, a load gauge such as a dial spring balance placed under the bulb, the pan of the dial spring balance providing a plane hard surface to the crown of the bulb, whereby when the rotatable bolt is rotated about its vertical axis, a vertical motion is imparted to the nut due to its horizontal motion being prevented by the guide rod mounted rigidly parallel to the rotatable bolt and this vertical motion is transferred through the rigid horizontal arm to the crown of the bulb, causing it to press against the pan of the dial spring balance thereby indicating the magnitude of the load applied to the crown of the bulb.

CLASS 146D1+3.

133210.

SINE DRIVE DEVICE FOR ACHIEVING LINEAR WAVELENGTH SCALE IN PLANE REFLECTION GRATING INSTRUMENTS

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 133210 filed October 12, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A sine drive device for achieving linear wavelength scale in plane reflection grating instruments such as monochromators or spectrophotometers comprising a base plate, a grating mount to mount the grating which is rotatable about a fixed spindle attached to the base plate, a drive arm attached to the grating mount which is pushed by a drive plate, a spring mounted on the base plate to ensure constant contact between the drive arm and the drive plate whereby when the drive plate is moved it pushes the drive arm of the grating mount thereby rotating the grating about the fixed spindle attached to the base plate and making the movement of the drive plate proportional to the sine of the angle through which the grating is rotated characterised in that a micrometer head with a spindle provided with a flat end is placed adjacent to the drive arms whereby the said flat end constitutes the drive plate whereby the advance of the said flat end of the spindle of the micrometer head, becomes linearly related to the change in the wavelength of light diffracted by the grating because of its rotation.

CLASS 32F3a, 40B & 188.

133297.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING METALLIC SILVER DEPOSITS ON THE SURFACES OF POROUS REFAC-TORY CATALYST SUPPORTS

SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N. V., OF 30, CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 133297 filed October 21, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

24 Claims

A process for producing metallic silver deposits on the surfaces of porous refractory catalyst supports so as to prepare supported silver catalysts, characterized in that the surfaces concerned are at first coated with an aqueous solution of at least one organic amine and a silver salt of a carboxylic acid and, if so desired, additionally ammonia, the coating then being dried and the silver salt being reduced to metallic silver by heating, the amine(s) present acting as (a) reducing agents(s).

CLASS 97C.

133320.

ELECTRICAL HEATING UNITS

SCIENTRONIC INSTRUMENTS, OF 44-3, REGAL BUILDING, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 133320 filed October 22, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A heating unit in particular for use in distillation flasks, chemical and electrochemical reaction vessels which comprises a quart sheath closed at one end and open at the other within which is encased electric heating element, preferably mounted on a refractory base, lead wires from heating element being preferably insulated by e.g. refractory beads, ends of such lead wires terminating in a holder or cap inserted at open end or neck of the sheath and held there by e.g. screws, the portion of the said sheath near the open end being formed into a ground standard or universal joint for leak proof fitting to said flask or or vessel.

CLASS 24C, 65B2, 67C & 206E.

133374.

AN ELECTRONIC POSITION TRANSDUCER FOR CONTROL MEMBERS

FABBRICA ITALIANA MAGNETI MARELLI S.P.A., OF VIA GUASTALLA, 2 MILANO, ITALY.

Application No. 133374 filed October 27, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

An electronic position transducer for a control member, comprising an oscillator supplying a differential transformer, the plunger of which is synchronously driven by said control member, and the secondary of which supplies a signal according to the position of said member; said oscillator being controlled, in turn, by a modulator capable of setting the rated operation thereof by acting on the bias of the semiconductor device supplying the differential transformer, as soon as energized at the stroke beginning of said control member.

CLASS 81.

133490.

APPARATUS FOR PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING OIL WELL FIRES

BEN WALLACE WISEMAN, JR., OF 303 WALL TOWERS WEST, MIDLAND, TEXAS 79701, U.S.A.

Application No. 133490 filed November 4, 1971

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims

Apparatus for preventing and extinguishing oil well fires around a well casing, which comprises a source of refrigerated, pressurized liquid carbon dioxide; at least one manifold positioned around the exterior of the well casing, said manifold having plurality of inwardly and radially directed openings spaced from said well to direct carbon dioxide toward a stream of fluid flowing out of the well; a conduit extending between the source of carbon dioxide and the manifold; a valve in the conduit for controlling the flow of liquid carbon dioxide there-through; and sensing means energizing a controlling circuit to actuate the said valve.

CLASS 179D.

133590.

CLOSURE CAP FOR AERATED WATER BOTTLE

GULAB MADHAVDAS GANGARAM, AT 10A CRYSTAL, 36 ALTAMOUNT ROAD, BOMBAY-26, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 133590 filed November 12, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Bombay Branch.

2 Claims

A round hygienic air-tight moulded plastic closure cap for an aerated drink bottle, such cap comprising a pair of round concentric walls surmounted by a circular top with a central depression adapted to fit into the mouth of the bottle, the inner wall of the cap with a uniform bulge pressing against the inside of the neck of the bottle, the outer wall of the cap comprising two bands, the upper band being broader and milled outside and plain inside with a peripheral ring pressing against the outside of the neck of the bottle and having a peripheral ledge of a predetermined length to the base of the upper band at its outside, the lower band being narrower and plain outside and milled inside except along a length hereafter mentioned, the lower band having an overlapping C-shaped flap of the same width supported at its upper edge by the ledge of the upper band, the lower band being plain inside only for the length of the flap, and the jointure between the upper and the lower bands and between the flap and the ledge being perforated rendering the flap and the lower band tearable from the upper band by manual action.

CLASS 116H.

133604.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO MOBILE HOISTS

DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED, OF 24-B, PARK STREET, P.O. PARK STREET, CALCUTTA-16, STATE OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 133604 filed November 12, 1971.

Post-date December 31, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

A mobile hoist for handling and manoeuvring articles, such as, poles, joists or beams, characterised in that the said mobile hoist has for its essential parts—

(i) a structural framework with wheels adapted to travel in a longitudinal direction;

(ii) a pair of monorails each of which is provided with a lifting hoist for handling, and/or manoeuvring an article, which lifting hoist is adapted to travel in the transverse direction in relation to the longitudinal travel of the said structural framework; and

(iii) means for cross travel of the said structural framework from its original course of travel in the longitudinal direction, to a neighbouring or adjacent course of travel of to a location, such as, a storeyard of articles.

CLASS 152E.

133633.

REINFORCED POLYALKYLENE TEREPHTHALATE MOLDING RESIN HAVING REDUCED BURNING

PROPERTIES IN THIN SECTIONS

CELANESE CORPORATION, AT 522 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application No. 133633 filed November 16, 1971.

Addition to No. 127, 721.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

24 Claims

An improved molding resin having reduced burning properties when molded into articles wherein at least a portion thereof has a thickness of less than about 1/8 inch comprising an intimate blend of polyalkylene terephthalate selected from the group consisting of polypropylene terephthalate and polybutylene terephthalate, the polyalkylene terephthalate having an intrinsic viscosity in the range of from about 0.2 to about 1.2 deciliters per gram; a reinforcing agent comprised of particles having a length to diameter of less than about 50 : 1 when in

the molded article: an aromatic halide stable at temperature necessary for melt processing of the polyalkylene terephthalate and capable of decomposing at combustion temperatures of the polyalkylene terephthalate; a group Vb metal containing compound, wherein the weight ratio of available halide in the aromatic halide to the available group Vb metal in the group Vb metal containing compound ranges from about 0.3 to about 4; and wherein the modification comprises at least about 0.75 weight percent, based on the weight of the total composition of a supplemental reinforcing agent having a length to diameter ratio of greater than about 50 : 1 when in the molded article.

CLASS 32E & 144E4.

133678.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A NITROGEN CONTAINING MODIFIED POLYESTER.

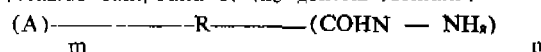
DR. KURT HERBERTS & CO. GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG VORM. OTTO LOUIS HERBERTS, OF 56, WUPPERTAL-2, CHRISTBUSCH 25, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

Application No. 133678 filed November 19, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A process for the production of a nitrogen-containing modified polyester resin which comprises condensing an aromatic polycarboxylic acid having at least two *ortho*-carboxy groups and at least one other functional group such as carboxyl, hydroxy, and/or amino group, a compound or compounds containing NH_2 groups, and a polyhydric alcohol, or condensing reactive derivatives of the said polycarboxylic acid, compounds containing NH_2 groups and the polyhydric alcohols, wherein the said compound or compounds containing NH_2 groups comprises from 5 to 100 mol %, based on the total quantity of NH_2 containing compounds, of a carbonylhydrazide compound of the general formula:



In which R represents an aromatic ring system, the C atom or atoms of the carbonylhydrazide group or groups being linked to a ring atom, *n* represents an integer of from 1 to 3,

A represents an atomic grouping having at least one functional group as herein described and *m* represents 0 or an integer of from 1 to 3, *n*+*m* being at least 2.

CLASS 42C.

133797.

CELLULOSE ACETATE FIBER TOBACCO SMOKE FILTER AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

MITSUBISHI ACETATE COMPANY LIMITED, OF 8, KYOBASHI 2-CHOME, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 133797 filed November 30, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A cellulose acetate fiber tobacco smoke filter which comprises a rod-like cellulose acetate fiber mass and a lubricant applied to the fiber mass, said lubricant comprising 5 to 35 parts by weight of a polyalkylene glycol fatty acid saccharose ester ether having the formula shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein one of R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 represents a polyalkylene glycol ether residue at least one other of them represents an acyl group having 2 to 19 carbon atoms and all the remainder represent a hydrogen atom and 5 to 65 parts by weight of a polyglycerine fatty acid ester in which the polyglycerine residue has a degree of polymerization of 2 to 3 and the fatty acid residue has 12 to 22 carbon atoms.

CLASS 48A14-A2.

133831.

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION CABLE.

INDUSTRIE PIRELLI SOCIETA PER AZIONI, OF CENTRO PIRELLI, PIAZZA DUCA D'AOSTA 3, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 133831 filed December 2, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims.

An electricity distribution cable comprising a core element enclosed in screening armour consisting of a transversely corrugated conductive tape extending longitudinally of and wrapped around the core element with overlapping or abutting longitudinal edges, the core element having a plurality of phase conductors covered with insulating material and a neutral/earth conductor covered by a sheath of corrosion-resistant material.

CLASS 39M.

133888.

PRODUCTION OF POTASSIUM DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHATE.

FITZWILTON LIMITED, OF FITZWILTON HOUSE, WILTON PLACE, DUBLIN 2, REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.

Application No. 133888 filed December 8, 1971.

Convention date December 17, 1970 (59957/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

A process for the production of potassium dihydrogen phosphate which comprises reacting potassium chloride with phosphoric acid or condensed phosphoric acid in an amount such as to give a P : K molar ratio of 1.9 : 1 to 2.5 : 1 at a temperature of 180 to 325°C with evolution of hydrogen chloride to produce a reaction mixture containing complex phosphates and having a residual chloride concentration of less than 0.1%, hydrolysing the complex phosphates in the reaction mixture with water or a mixture containing water and recovering potassium dihydrogen phosphate from the reaction mixture.

CLASS 145E2.

133913.

PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING PAPER PULP FROM EUCALYPTUS WOOD.

BJLLERUDS AKTIEBOLAG, OF SAFFLE, SWEDEN.

Application No. 133913 filed December 10, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims—No drawings.

A process for manufacturing paper pulp from eucalyptus wood which comprises digesting eucalyptus wood in conventional white liquor having requisite alkali content, followed by washing of digested material free of alkali and bleaching by conventional methods characterized in that the eucalyptus wood is used in the unbarbed condition and the white liquor used has alkali content higher than that required in the conventional digestion of barked eucalyptus wood.

CLASS 172D9.

133917.

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR STOPPING AND STARTING ONE OR MORE OPEN-END SPINNING DEVICES.

SCHUBERT & SALZER MASCHINENFABRIK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF ROMERSTRASSE 1 1/12, 8070 INGOLSTADT, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 133917 filed December 10, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

In a process of producing yarns the method of stopping and starting at least one open-end-spinning device, characterised in that the stopping and starting are carried out while maintaining the speed ratios between the driven elements such as fibre supply, yarn draw-off, speed of rotation of the spinning element at a low yarn draw-off speed.

CLASS 32E & 34A.

134001.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POLYESTERS OR COPOLYESTERS.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134001 filed December 18, 1971.

Convention date December 23, 1970 (61168/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

24 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of a polyester or copolyester by the polycondensation of a polyester or copolyester precursor or precursors such as herein defined in the presence of a catalytic proportion jointly of a germanium compound, as hereinbefore defined, and a trivalent antimony compound, as hereinbefore defined, and in the further presence of a stabilizing proportion of phosphoric acid or a phosphate ester.

CLASS 61A+H.

134003.

TREATMENT DEVICE, PARTICULARLY FOR THE HEAT TREATMENT OF WEB-LIKE MATERIALS.

ARTOS GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INDUSTRIELLE FORSCHUNG UND ENTWICKLUNG C.A. MEIER-WINDHORST, 2092 MASCHEN, UBER WINSON (LUHE), GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

Application No. 134003 filed December 18, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A device for heat treatment of web-like materials, particularly for shrinking treatment of tension sensitive textile webs and the like with gaseous treating media, characterised in that below and above or only below the treatable web of fabric nozzle systems are arranged which consist of nozzle bodies arranged parallel to the conduction surface of the material and forming one single large surface, which nozzle bodies are, in proportion to the surface, only slightly interrupted by vertical slit-like outlet channels for the treating medium.

CLASS 70C4.

134019.

A PROCESS FOR MAKING SILVER POWDER BY ELECTROLYSIS.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 134019 filed December 20, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings

A process for making silver powder by electrolysis using silver anodes and carbon/graphite or stainless steel cathodes, using a bath comprising a solution of organic salts of silver, characterised in that a bath consisting of citrates and/or tartrates of silver dissolved in distilled water to which has been added citrates and/or tartrates of alkali-metals, is used where by fine grain (of the order of 50 to 75% of size 200—250 mesh 8SS) silver powder of irregular shape is obtained.

CLASS 48C & 145B.

134056.

COATED ELECTRICAL INSULATING PAPER AND METHOD OF MAKING IT.

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION, POST OFFICE ADDRESS IS NEENAH, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

Application No. 134056 filed December 24, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20. Claims.

Electrical insulating paper bearing a surface coating of a material as herein described insoluble in liquid dielectrics, such as chlorinated biphenyls and mineral oil, and being substantially free of alkali metals at least to the extent of no more than 200 parts per million, said coating material being insoluble in water within one temperature range but soluble in water within a different temperature range, and said coating material being present to the extent of between 2% and 15% of the total weight of the coated paper, said coated paper being thinner than otherwise identical uncoated paper having the same dielectric strength, and said coated paper having a percentage increase in dielectric strength greater than the percentage increase in its weight due to the presence of the coating.

CLASS 129G & 194C11.

134105.

ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE SYSTEM FOR OXIDISING GASES.

VEB MANSFELD KOMBINAT WITHELM PIECK, OF MARKT, 425 EISELEBEN, EAST GERMANY.

Application No. 134105 filed December 28, 1971.

Convention date December 31, 1970 (61945/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

An electrical discharge system for oxidising gases, comprising a conically tapered, galvanically coated cathode insert, which partly consists of a material which is resistant to the gases used, frictionally welded into a copper cathode mount disposed in a nozzle, the cathode mount being so constructed that cathode insert projects into the interior of the cathode mount and is partly enclosed by an inwardly projecting thin-walled collar on said mount, a cooling water tube arranged coaxially within the cathode mount to surround the thin-walled collar in spaced relationship for cooling the insert, the collar and the mount, a discharge space in the nozzle below said insert, and means dividing the working gas into a main flow and a partial flow in said discharge space to cause the main flow to rotate for restricting the arc and to cause the partial flow to produce a substantially stationary gas zone immediately adjacent the emission face of the cathode insert to inhibit abrasion of said face during discharge of the arc.

CLASS 147B+E.

134149.

A MEANS FOR TRANSPORTING AN INFORMATION CARRIER.

1. IGOR ALEXANDROVICH YASTREBOV, KIEV, DELEGATSKY PEREULOK, 10, KV. 1, USSR. (2) VLADIMIR VALERIANOVICH BENDEROVSKY, KIEV, ULITSА DYMERKAYA, 37, KV. 1, USSR. (3) ALEXANDER IVANOVICH KHEPOTIEV, KIEV, BREST-ITOVSKY PROSPEKT, 112, KV. 39, USSR. (4) ALEXEI PETROVICH LYSENKO, KIEV, BULVAR IV. LENSE, 57, KV. 114 USSR. (5) PETR ALEXANDROVICH DVORNIKOV, KIEV, ULITSА DOVNAR-ZAPOLSKOGO, 3/4. 7, USSR AND (6) ANATOLY FEDOROVICH KOROTKOV, KIEV, KRAKOVSKAYA ULITSА, 12, KV. 40, USSR.

Application No. 134149 filed December 31, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A means for transporting an information carrier from one reel to the other one, having a driving motor operatively connected with a driving shaft interacting with said information carrier and an assembly for its tensioning, said assembly for tensioning the information carrier being made as a hydraulic motor with two rotors mounted on a common shaft in such a manner that they are capable of independent rotation, one of said rotors being operatively rigidly connected to one of the reels and the other rotor being operatively rigidly connected to the other reel.

CLASS 32F1-F2b & 62C1.

134151.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF BASIC OXAZINE DYESTUFFS.

FARBWERKE HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
VORMALS MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, OF 45,
BRUNINGSTRASSE, FRANKFURT/MAIN, FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 134151 filed December 31, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the preparation of basic oxazine dyestuffs of the formula I of the accompanying drawings in which R₁ represents a lower alkyl group which may be substituted, R₂ and R₃ each represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group which may be substituted and which together with the nitrogen atom may also form a heterocyclic radical, R₄ represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group which may be substituted, R₅ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group which may be substituted or an aryl group which may be substituted, and R₆ and R₇, optionally via a hetero atom, together with the nitrogen atom or R₄ together with the nitrogen atom and the benzene nucleus, optionally via a hetero atom, each may form a heterocyclic radical, and X represents an anion, and in which the benzene nucleus *a* may carry further non ionic substituent or a fused benzene nucleus which comprises reacting *in an acidic medium* a compound of formula VIII in which X is either hydrogen or a nitroso group and R₁ and R₂ have the above given meanings with a compound of the formula IX in which X, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are as defined above with the proviso that if X in formula VIII is hydrogen X in formula IX must be the nitroso-group and vice versa.

CLASS 6A3 & 63E.

134181.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ELECTRIC MOTORS OF MOTOR-COMPRESSOR UNITS.

TECUMSEH PRODUCTS COMPANY, OF OTTAWA
AND PATTERSON STREETS, TECUMSEH, STATE OF
MICHIGAN 49286, U.S.A.

Application No. 134181 filed January 4, 1972.

Convention date November 23, 1971 (54244/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

An electric motor arranged in a motor chamber in a casing and comprising a stator core having run and start windings wound thereon, said start windings being disposed radially outwardly of the portion of said run windings adjacent thereto, a rotor disposed within said stator, a motor shaft carrying said rotor for rotation therewith said motor shaft having an oil conducting passageway extending axially therethrough, and means or supplying oil from a casing sump to said passageway in said shaft in response to rotation of said rotor, said shaft having outlet means connected to said passageway and oriented relative to said run windings such that oil leaving said passageway via said outlet means is directed towards said run windings to effect cooling thereof.

CLASS 32F2b.

134235.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NOVEL CEPHALOSPORIN COMPLEXES.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, AT 740 SOUTH
ALABAMA STREET, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, STATE
OF INDIANA U.S.A.

Application No. 134235 filed January 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A process for preparing a novel complex of a cephalosporin acid and N, N-dimethylformamide or N, N-dimethylacetamide characterized by:

(a) commingling N, N-dimethylformamide or N, N-dimethylacetamide with a cephalosporin ester containing a free primary amino group or an amino blocking group which can

be removed by acid in which the ester group can be removed by a reducing agent in an acid pH medium;

(b) treating the mixture from step (a) with a reducing agent in an acid pH medium to remove the ester group from the cephalosporin;

(c) commingling a basic substance with the resulting mixture from step (b) to form the complex.

CLASS 66D7.

134312.

IMPROVED TUNGSTEN HALOGEN LAMP.

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF
THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE,
LONDON, WC2H 9ED, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134312 filed January 18, 1972.

Convention date January 22, 1971 (2995/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A linear tungsten halogen lamp having an axially extending coiled filament and a filling of inert gas and halogen wherein γ max as defined by the following equation:—

$$\gamma_{\max} = \frac{\alpha L \Delta T}{4\sqrt{2}wT}$$

α = thermal diffusion coefficient of the halogen in the filling

L = internal tubular bulb length

ΔT = temperature difference from filament to bulb wall

T = average gas temperature

w = $(r_2 - r_1)/2$

r_1 = radius of coiled filament

r_2 = inside radius of bulb

is not greater than 1.0 where the halogen is introduced in purely elemental form or 1.6 where the halogen is introduced in the form of a compound which releases halogen in lamp operation.

CLASS 89.

134316.

AN APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE THICKNESS VARIATION OF AN ALIGNED TUFT OF COTTON AND LIKE TEXTILE FIBRES.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH, KRISHI BHAVAN, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 134316 filed January 19, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

An apparatus for measuring the thickness variation of an aligned tuft of cotton or like textile fibres wherein the tuft gripped by a clamp at a place close to the end of the said tuft, is mounted on a carriage which can be moved by rotation of a screw whereby different sections of the said tuft are brought below the sensor of a measuring device which comprises two metallic plates with semi-transparent mirrors pasted over slits cut on the said plates so that the said mirrors enclose a wedge-shaped air film which, when suitably illuminated, produces interference fringes that are observed through a microscope held above the said film, the wedge angle of the said film being made to vary in accordance with the thickness of the fibre tuft section coming below the said sensor which comprises a metal strip attached to the upper plate of the said measuring device and rests along its edge over the said tuft.

CLASS 32F3a & 40B.

134355.

A METHOD OF ACTIVATING SUPPORTED SILVER CATALYSTS.

STIJL INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH MAATS-
CHAPPIJ N. V. OF CAREL VAN BYLANDTIAAN 30,
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 134355 filed January 22, 1972.

Addition to No. 133,297.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.—No drawings

A method of activating the silver catalysts of our prior Indian Patent application No. 133297, referred to hereinbefore, in which the catalysts are subjected to a treatment which comprises the following steps:

(a) heating the catalyst at a temperature in the range of from 175°C to 300°C for from 4 to 24 hours.

(b) contacting the catalyst with an anhydrous alkanol or mixture of alkanols having one or two carbon atoms.

(c) recovering the catalyst.

CLASS 32E & 104P.

134564.

PROCESS FOR THE VULCANIZATION OF NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND DEUTSCHE GOLD-UND SILBERSCHNEIDANSTALT VORMALS ROESSLER, OF FRANKFURT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 134564 filed February 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

A process for the vulcanization of natural and/or synthetic rubber, which has been produced from halogen-free dienes, in which the rubber is heated with sulphur and/or a sulphur donor and with an accelerator composition comprising (a) at least one 1, 3, 5-triazine disulphide of formula II of the accompanying drawings in which one of the group R₁ to R₄ is a hydrogen atom and the remainder, which may be the same or different, are straight or branched chain alkyl groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and (b) at least one mercapto accelerator.

CLASS 143D4 & 147E.

134606.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO PACKAGING GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

NORMAN JOHN GARROD, OF GREAT COMMON, BLECHINGLEY, SURREY, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134606 filed February 14, 1972.

Convention date March 1, 1971 (5727/71) and March 30, 1971 (8256/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A package for a gramophone record comprising an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve received by the outer sleeve and in which a record is received, the outer sleeve comprising a pair of side members connected on at least two edges by flaps integral with one side member and folded to provide a spine and a marginal flap adhered to the inner surface of the other side member, the inner sleeve comprising a pair of side members and wherein the one inner sleeve side member facing the said other outer sleeve side member is provided centrally thereof with a spacer member having an overall thickness which is equal to the thickness of that part of each marginal flap which is overlapped by a record when received in the package.

CLASS 32E & 152E

134703.

METHOD OF CURING EPOXY RESINS.

DR. BECK & CO (INDIA) LIMITED OF GATEWAY BUILDING, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY 1, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 134703 filed February 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

4 Claims.

Method of curing epoxy resins which comprises treating the resin at room temperature with a hardener, said hardener being a mixture of aniline formaldehyde resin and cardanol.

CLASS 6B4.

134753.

METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR SEALING AN INERT GAS UNDER PRESSURE IN A CONTAINER.

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134753 filed February 25, 1972.

Convention date March 5, 1971 (6216/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

An apparatus for sealing an inert gas (as herein defined) under pressure in a container having an inlet provided with a closure member which can be welded to the container, said apparatus comprising a chamber adapted to receive a portion of the container which includes said inlet, an inflatable annular seal for sealing the said portion on the container within the chamber, means for supplying a gas under pressure to said chamber so that, in use, gas enters the container via the inlet by passing between the closure member and the container, and a welding arrangement engageable with the closure member and operative when the pressure in said container is at a predetermined level so as sealingly to weld the closure member to the container.

CLASS 32A1.

134782.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING MONOAZO PIGMENT.

FARBWERKE HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT VORMALS MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, OF 45, BRUNINGSTRASSE, FRANKFURT/MAIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 134782 filed March 1, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 1.

A process for the preparation of a monoazo pigment of the formula (1) of the accompanying drawings, in its new β -modification, characterized by an X-ray diagram using K α -radiation, which shows maxima of high intensity at glance angles of 3.7°, 4.5°, 13.1 and 13.5°, maxima of middle intensity at glance angles of 6.1° and 8.2° and maxima of low intensity at glance angles of 6.4°, 7.3°, 7.5°, 9.7°, 10.7°, 11.3°, 11.7°, 12.0° and 14.1°, which comprises diazotizing 1-amino-2-nitrobenzene coupling in the presence of a dispersion agent with the alkaline solution of 5-(2', 3'-oxy-naphthoyl-amino)-benzimidazolone, isolating the pigment obtained and subsequently heating in an aqueous alcoholic suspension which contains a salt formed from a fatty amine having 8 to 20 carbon atoms with carboxylic acids having 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

CLASS 42C.

134953.

AN ASH TRAY.

BHARAT NANDLAL SHETH, 'SAMARPAN' PANCHVATI, AHMEDABAD-6, GUJARAT, INDIA.

Application No. 134953 filed March 15, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

5 Claims

An ashtray comprising a base and a lip so formed that a cigarette is held thereon in an almost vertical position with the burning end upwards, the lip enclosing a well which holds the ash.

CLASS 9F.

134956.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FERROSILICON ALLOYS.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, AT 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10017, U.S.A.

Application No. 134956 filed March 16, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims—No drawings

A process for the electric arc furnace production of ferrosilicon having between about 45% silicon and about 95% silicon by weight comprising:

(a) forming homogeneous agglomerates from mixtures of a particulated carbonaceous reducing agent, a particulated iron-bearing material and a particulated silica wherein said carbonaceous reducing agent comprises between about 85% and about 120% of the amount stoichiometrically required for the reduction of silica according to the reaction:



and wherein the particulated silica comprises a fine fraction of 48 Tyler mesh size or finer and a coarse fraction of 1/16 inch to 1/2 inch size, the ratio of fine fraction to coarse fraction being between 1/2 and 1;

(b) charging the agglomerates into an electric furnace;

(c) heating the agglomerates in the electric furnace by means of at least one electrode submerged in the agglomerate charge to cause reduction of the reducible additives in said agglomerate charge to yield a molten ferrosilicon alloy having between about 45% and about 95% by weight silicon; and

(d) subsequently tapping said molten ferrosilicon alloy from the electric furnace.

CLASS 76E.

134991.

METHOD AND MEANS FOR PRODUCING AN ARTICLE-CATCHING STRIP AND AN ARTICLE-CATCHING STRIP PRODUCED THEREBY.

REPLA INTERNATIONAL S.A.H., OF 56, BOULEVARD NAPOLEON, LUXEMBOURG, GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

Application No. 134991 filed March 20, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rules 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A method for producing an article-catching strip provided on at least one side with a multiplicity of article-catching elements said method consisting in forming a shapped strip provided with longitudinal ribs on at least one side and cutting longitudinally spaced notches, across said ribs.

CLASS 187E2.

135007.

ELECTROMAGNETIC POSITION PICKOFF ASSEMBLY.

NORTH AMERICAN ROCKWELL CORPORATION, AT THE NORTH AMERICAN ROCKWELL BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

Application No. 135007 filed March 21, 1972

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

An electromagnetic position pickoff assembly comprising a magnetic core having not less than four substantially symmetrically spaced poles, each pole having a winding disposed thereupon and the pole face of each pole forming a mutually exclusive corner of a quadrangular locus.

a first and second pole forming a first adjacent pole pair.

said first and a third pole forming a first diagonal pole pair.

said second and a fourth pole forming a second diagonal pole pair,

said third and fourth pole forming a second adjacent pole pair,

said first and fourth pole forming a third adjacent pole pair, and

said second and third pole forming a fourth adjacent pole pair;

the windings of said first and second pair being connected in series-aiding circuit and adapted to be connected across one of a reference excitation alternating current source and a phase sensing circuit, and

the windings of said third and fourth pole being connected in series opposing circuit and adapted to be connected across the other of said excitation source and said sensing circuit,

whereby said pickoff assembly is adapted to sense the position of a magnetic armature element moving from between the pole faces of one of said third and fourth pole pairs to between the other of said third and fourth pole pairs.

CLASS 60F.

135341

STIFFENING INSERT FOR PARTS OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND A PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE SAME

STOTZ & CO., OF WALCHESTRASSE 15, CH-8006 ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 135341 filed April 19, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims—No drawings.

A stiffening insert for parts of articles of clothing which exhibits a variable degree of stiffness over its surface, characterised in that it consists of a flat textile backing material which is thoroughly coated with a stiffening substance which consists of a reticulated or heat-reticulatable compound such as herein described, the degree of reticulation of which varies over the surface of the stiffening insert according to the desired degree of stiffness.

CLASS 205F.

135607

REINFORCEMENTS FOR VEHICLE TYRES

N. V. BEKAERT S. A., OF ZWEEVEGEM, BELGIUM.

Application No. 1195/72 filed August 18, 1972.

Convention date September 2, 1971 (41043/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims—No drawings

A medium to high carbon steel cord for reinforcement of vehicle tyres, characterized in that it comprises a number of wires having a substantially martensitic crystal structure of an elongation ability ranging between 3 and 10%.

CLASS 32F2b.

NEW METHOD OF BENZOMORPHANS SYNTHESIS

PIERREL S.P.A. VIA TURATI 30, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 15/72 filed April 21, 1972.

Convention date April 22, 1971. (10815/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A process for the preparation of a compound having the general formula X shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein Alk represents an alkyl group and R represents hydrogen or an alkyl group which comprises reacting a compound having the general formula IIIc shown in the drawings wherein Alk is an above defined with a phenyl halo carbonate and

then subjecting the resulting compound having the general formula IIIc shown in the drawings wherein Alk is as above defined to cyclisation and removal of the N-substituent in a manner such as herein described, and then if desired subjecting the resulting compound having the general formula XI shown in the drawings wherein Alk is as above defined to hydrolysis in a manner such as herein described, to from the free hydroxy compound.

CLASS 32F1.

135609.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW DERIVATIVES OF 4-CHLORO-5-SULFAMOYL-ANTHRANILIC ACID.

TEVA MIDDLE EAST PHARMACEUTICAL & CHEMICAL WORKS LTD., OF BAITH VEGAN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.

Application No. 762/72 filed July 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

33 Claims

A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (1) in which X is oxygen or sulfur, R₁ is a straight or branched-chain lower alkyl radical of up to 10 carbon atoms which may be substituted by a hydroxy or lower alkoxy group or several such groups, a cycloalkyl radical, and alkenyl or alkynyl radical, or an aralkyl or heteroaryl alkyl radical, and R₂ is a straight or branched-chain alkyl radical having up to 4 carbon atoms, or a benzyl, phenetyl, furfuryl, thenyl, pyrrolyl ethyl or cyclohexyl radical and physiologically acceptable salts thereof wherein a compound of the general formula (II) or an alkali metal salt thereof, is reacted with a form-aldehyde solution or with paraformaldehyde and with a compound of the general formula (III) in which formulae II and III, R₁, R₂ and X have the same meanings as given above, and any free acid obtained as product is, if desired, converted into a physiologically acceptable salt thereof by conventional methods.

CLASS 32F2b.

135610

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 6-(p-FORMYLAMINOPHENYL)-4, 5-DIHYDROPYRIDAZONE-(3).

BADISCHE ANDEIN- & SODA—FABRIK AKTIENGES-ELLSCHAFT, AT 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1419/72 filed September 14, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for the preparation of 6-(p-formylaminophenyl)-4, 5-dihydropyridazone-(3) of formula I shown in the accompanying drawings wherein β-(p-aminobenzoyl)-propionic acid or an ester thereof in any sequence and in a manner known per se such as herein described is cyclized with hydrazine into the corresponding pyridazone derivative and formylated on the amino-nitrogen.

CLASS 195C.

135611

A CREW DOWN STOP VALVE MECHANISM.

DIGAMBER PURSHOTTAM JOSHI AND RAMAN PARMESHWAR MENON OF RAILWAY STAFF COLLEGE QR, NO. 10 LALBAUG, BARODA-4 INDIA.

Application No. 554/72 filed June 5, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A screw down stop valve mechanism adapted to be use in tank wagon comprising a shaft disposed within said wagon, a handle provided at one end of said shaft and disposed outside of said wagon, a valve member held to the other end of said shaft and disposed within said wagon, said valve member having washers and a fin removably held thereto, a plurality of threads provided on said shaft and adapted to cooperate with a stationary member within said wagon, the valve seat of said valve being in flow communication with the outlet of said wagon and such that upon actuation of said handle, the valve member together with said fin and washers are raised or lowered.

CLASS 140 A2.

135612

METHOD OF PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR LUBRICATION OF EXTERNAL SURFACE OF DRILLING STRING.

TSENTRALNY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKY I PROEKTNY INSTITUT LESOKHIMI CHESKOI PROMY-SHLENNOSTI, OF MOSKOVASKOE SHOSSE, 85 GROKY U. S. S. R.

Application No. 997/72 filed July 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims, No drawings.

A method of preparation of a material for lubrication of the external surface of a drilling string including the following operations: preparation of a mixture containing gear-box oil, Paraffin, bitumen and 30-45% by weight of polymers of the rosin-extraction production which are a distillation residue after the isolation of the extracted rosin and rectification of the turpentine and pine flotation oil; heating of the mixture from room temperature to 100°C and holding it at this temperature during 15-20 minutes; heating of the mixture to 260-300°C and holding it at this temperature during one hour; cooling of the obtained mixture.

CLASS 88F.

135613

PROCESS FOR THE REMOVAL OF SOOT AND SULPHUR COMPOUNDS FROM THE CRUDE GAS GENERATED BY THE PARTIAL COMBUSTION OF A CARBONACEOUS FUEL.

SHEEL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N. V., OF 30 CAREL VAN BYLANDTLANN, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 1294/72 filed August 30, 1972.

Convention Date September 1, 1971 (40793/71) U. K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

25 Claims, No. drawings.

A process for the purification of the crude gas generated by the partial combustion of a carbonaceous fuel, which crude gas contains predominantly hydrogen and carbon monoxide and further soot, hydrogen sulphide and carbonyl sulphide, which process comprises washing the crude gas with such an amount of water or steam so as to saturate it with water vapour and to cool it whereby soot is removed to large extent as an aqueous soot suspension, conducting the cooled crude gas in the absence of liquid water through a void gas channel or through a plurality of substantially parallel void gas channels having a (Common) gas inlet at one end and a (common) gas outlet at the other end and having one or more walls, on, in, or behind which a catalyst for the conversion of carbonyl sulphide is freely accessible to the gas passing through the gas channel (s) from the gas inlet to the gas outlet and subsequently treating the gas with an adsorbent or absorbent for the removal of hydrogen sulphide.

CLASS 39G & 40F.

135614.

PROCESS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF WASTE GAS CONTAINING HYDROGEN FLUORIDE AND/OR AMMONIUM FLUORIDE AND/OR AN ALKALI METAL FLUORIDE.

BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBEN FABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 2356/Cal/73 filed October 23, 1973.

Division of Application No. 133920, filed December 11, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A process for the purification of a waste gas which contains hydrogen fluoride and/or ammonium fluoride and/or an alkali metal fluoride which comprises contacting the waste gas at a temperature from 20°C to 700°C with an aluminium oxide which has a residual water content of from 2% to 15%, a

specific surface according to HET of at least 250 m²/g and a water absorption capacity at 50% relative humidity of more than 10%.

CLASS 156B & D.102D.

135615.

"IMPROVEMENTS IN PUMPS AND MOTORS"

SPERRY RAND CORPORATION, OF CROOKS AND MAPLE ROADS, TROY, STATE OF MICHIGAN 48084, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 389/72 filed June 1st, 1972.

Convention Date April 7, 1972 (17003/72) Canada.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A hydraulic pump or motor comprising a casing, a rotatable cylinder barrel in the casing and carrying axial pistons which cooperate with an inclined swashplate, a drive shaft and a valve plate perpendicular thereto, with the cylinder barrel connected to the shaft with freedom to find its seat against the valve plate, the interior configuration of the casing surrounding the cylinder barrel being eccentric in relation to the cylinder barrel to provide a narrower clearance for fluid circulation at the region of maximum piston extension than the clearance at the region of minimum piston extension.

CLASS 32F_{2a} & 32F_{2b}.

135616.

"PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF LINCOMYCIN DERIVATIVES AND ANALOGS THEREOF".

THE UPIJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 524/72 filed June 13, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A process for making compounds of the formula III shown in the accompanying drawings which comprises heating a compound of the Formula II shown in the drawings wherein Ac and Ac₁ are carboxacyl and Alk is alkyl of not more than 4 carbon atoms 2-hydroxyethyl, with sulfide of the formula R₁X-R₂-S_n-R₃-YR₄ wherein n is 1, 2, 3 and 4; R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals of not more than 18 carbon atoms, unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals of not more than 10 carbon atoms, cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon radicals of not more than 10 carbon atoms, aromatic hydrocarbon radicals of not more than 11 carbon atoms; or oxacarboxylic aromatic or thiocarboxylic aromatic hydrocarbon radicals of not more than 8 carbon atoms; R₃X and YR₄ are hydrogen or together not more than three substituents wherein X and Y are the same or different and are oxygen or sulfur and R₃ and R₄ are hydrogen, carboxacyl, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower cycloalkyl, lower cycloalkenyl, lower alkoxyalkyl, lower alkylthioalkyl where "lower" represents not more than 6 carbon atoms, phenyl, benzyl, furyl, furfuryl, thienyl, or thenyl and wherein R₁ and R₂ when X is oxygen and R₃ is alkyl can be linked together to form an oxacycloalkyl of not more than 5 carbon atoms and having from three to 6 members in the ring in the presence of an anhydrous lower alkanolic or anhydrous arenoic acid of not more than carbon atoms.

CLASS 163B.

135617.

A ROTARY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

HEMANI PATEL & CO., C/O TARA MOTORS ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABAD-9, STATE OF GUJARAT, INDIA.

Application No. 405/72 filed June 2, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

6 Claims.

A rotary internal combustion engine comprising a rotor body adapted to rotate within a stationary housing, said rotor body having three apexes equally spaced from each other an axial groove provided in each of said apexes and adapted to accommodate sealing means comprising a retainer pin adapted to snugly fit in slots provided at either ends and at the base of

said groove, said retainer pin having notches for holding side sealing segments, a passage extending axially of said retainer pin and adapted to hold resilient members, a sealing finger or apex plate adapted to a snugly fit within said groove and adapted to contact the inner walls of said housing, said finger adapted to be supported by said finger adapted to be supported by said resilient member.

CLASS 103 & 170B.

135618.

INHIBITOR FOR PETROL PIPELINES

THE CHIEF SCIENTIST, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 1514/72 filed September 26, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patents Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims No drawings.

A process for preparation alkaline earth petroleum sulpho-nate inhibitor preventing corrosion on surfaces of ferrous pipelines which comprises:

- (i) reacting sodium petroleum sulpho-nate in an oil medium and taken in an alcohol water mixture with alkaline earth halide.
- (ii) reacting the obtained alkaline earth petroleum sulpho-nate forms by double decomposition at step i) with petroleum ether and
- (iii) finally washing the ethereal layer containing resultant sulpho-nate of step ii) repeatedly with water to wash away all traces of halide.

CLASS 32F.

135619.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING BENZO [b] THIOPHENE DERIVATIVES.

LABAZ, OF 39 AVENUE PIERRE LER DE SERBIE PARIS 8E FRANCE.

Application No. 1710/CAL/73 filed July 20, 1973.

Convention date June 25, 1971. (30032/71) U.K.

Division of application No. 446/72 filed June 7, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A process for preparing a benzo [b] thiophene derivative represented by the general formula I of the accompanying drawings, in which R represents hydrogen or a branches-or straight-claim alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; R represents hydrogen or methyl; X and X₁ which are identical, each represent an atom of chlorine, bromine or iodine; Am represents a dimethylamino, diethylamino, di-n-propylamino, di-n-butylamino, pyrrolidino, piperidino or perhydroazepino group; and n is 1 or 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, which process comprises condensing an alkali metal salt of a substituted benzo [b-0] thiophene derivatives represented by the general formula II of the accompanying drawings, in which R, X and X₁ have the same meanings as in general formula I with an alkylamine derivative represented by the general formula III of the accompanying drawings, or an acid addition salt thereof in which R, Am and n have the same meaning as in general formula I and Z is a halogen atom or a tosyloxy radical, to form the required benzo. [b] thiophene derivative which, when a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt is required is thereafter reacted with an acid which will provide the required salt.

CLASS 160B.

135620.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO TOWING CONNECTIONS

HAROLD GEORGE POOLE, OF ASPENDEN HOUSE, ASPENDE, BUNTINGFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Application No. 1951/72 filed November 21, 1972.

Convention date November 30, 1971 (55545/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patents Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims

A towing connection comprising a first coupling element means to mount said element on a towing vehicle for swinging movement about an axis extending transversely of the vehicle, a second coupling element adapted for mounting on a trailer, means to swing said first element upwardly about said axis to engage the first element with the second element and to raise said second element therewith and locking means to lock said first and second elements together when engaged against relative movement other than relative rotation about a vertical axis to permit, in use articulation of the towing and towed vehicles about said vertical axis.

CLASS 76E.

135621.

AN APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING SLIDING CLASP FASTENERS.

WILLIAM PRYMIWERKE KG., OF 519 STOLBERG/RHLD, ZWEIFALLER STR. 5-7, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 740/72 filed July 3, 1972.

Addition to No. 135022.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

Apparatus for manufacturing sliding clasp fasteners having coupling links formed by a deformed thread material woven into the edge of a supporting tape, said apparatus being of the type comprising means for feeding plurality of warp threads to a weaving zone, means for laying weft threads in weaving sheds defined by the warp threads, a rotor mounted for rotation about an axis parallel with the weft thread and lying in a plane adjacent one limit of the weaving shed, a loop-forming mandrel associated with the rotor and having one end supported substantially on the axis of rotation of the rotor and being of sufficient length to extend to the weaving zone, and an aperture formed in the rotor remote from the axis of rotation therefor feeding the deformable thread as a warp thread to the mandrel such that the deformable thread is shaped by the mandrel to form a row of loops which are woven into the supporting tape, wherein the apparatus comprises at least two weaving zones each being provided with its own rotor and mandrel for the simultaneous formation of at least two tapes having a deformable thread woven into the edge thereof, the axes of rotation of said two rotors being located at opposite sides of the shed said rotors being derivable in opposite direction.

CLASS 33F.

135622.

METHOD OF MAKING FOUNDRY MOULDS AND CORES.

TSENTRALNY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKY INSTITUT TEKHNOLOGII MASHINOSTROENIA, OF SHARIKOPODSHIPNIKOVSKAYA ULITS, 4, MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

Application No. 61/1972 filed April 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A process of making foundry moulds and cores comprising the steps of preparing a mixture containing moulding sand, hydraulic cement as a binder, a surface-active material, as herein defined an alkali-metal aluminate and an alkali-metal carbonate manufacturing moulds and cores of said mixture and holding them in air for hardening.

CLASS 134B.

135623.

A DETACHABLE FRONT WHEEL DRIVE COUPLING ASSEMBLY FOR FOUR WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES TO SAVE FUEL.

DRAKSHARAPU NAGABHUSHANA RAO, SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, PLANT AND MACHINERY CIRCLE, FARAKKA BARRAGE PROJECT, P.O. FARAKKA BARRAGE (DIST: MURSHIDABAD), WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 1267/1972 filed August 28, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A coupling assembly for use in a vehicle having four wheel drive comprising:—

a housing with a flange for securing the housing to the wheel drum;

a driving hub within the housing and means for engaging the driving hub with the housing means for engaging the driving hub with the axle and means for disengaging the driving hub from the housing so that when the driving hub is engaged with the housing, the axle drives the wheel but when the driving hub is disengaged from the housing then the hub is stationary with the axle and the housing with the wheel freely rotates on the driving hub.

CLASS 93 & 129G.

135624.

A METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SHAPED PRECISION ARTICLES FROM MOLTEN METAL OR MOLTEN METAL ALLOY AND AN APPARATUS THEREFOR.

REGINALD GWYN BROOKS, OF "MIRFIELD", 1 SKETTY PARK ROAD, SKETTY GREEN, SWANSEA, GLAMORGAN, WALES.

Application No. 1684/1972 filed October 20, 1972.

Convention date October 26, 1971 (49646/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

42 Claims.

A method for manufacturing shaped precision articles from molten metal or molten metal alloy, comprising directing an atomised stream of molten metal or molten metal alloy at a collecting surface to form a deposit, and working the deposit, and working the deposit by means of a die to form a precision metal or metal alloy article.

CLASS 32E & 144A+E4.

135625.

PROCESS FOR PROVIDING LACQUER COATING ON A SUBSTRATE SUCH AS ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR.

DR. KURT HERBERTS & CO., OF 56 WUPPERTAL 2, CHRISTBUSCH 25, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1503/Cal/73 filed June 27, 1973.

Division of Application No. 133678 filed November 19, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Process for providing a lacquer coating on a substrate as herein defined which comprises coating the substrate with a lacquer solution consisting of an organic solvent and a nitrogen-containing modified polyester resin obtained from an aromatic polycarboxylic acid having at least two *ortho*-carboxylic groups and at least one other functional group a polyhydric alcohol and a compound or compounds containing NH_2 groups or from reactive derivatives of the said polycarboxylic acid, compounds containing NH_2 groups and the polyhydric alcohols wherein the compounds or compounds containing NH_2 groups comprises from 5 to 100 mol%, based on the total quantity of NH_2 -containing compounds, of a carbonyldiazide compound groups, having the general formula:



in which R represents an aromatic ring system, the C atoms of the carbonyldiazide group or groups being linked to a ring atom, n represents an integer of from 1 to 3, A represents an atomic grouping having at least one functional group as herein described and m represents 0 or an integer of from 1 to 3, $n + m$ being at least 2, and heating the coated substrate at temperature above 250°C .

CLASS 128G.

135626.

VIBRATORY CUSHION.

MAT. ORDER SALES PRIVATE LIMITED, AT 15 MATHEW ROAD, BOMBAY-4, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 47/Bom/72, filed October 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

4 Claims.

A vibratory cushion for alleviating muscular pain comprising a vibratory unit having a laminated coil mounted on a metal member of 'E' shaped laminations, the coil assembly being mounted on one arm of a 'U' shaped clamp the other arm of which is so adjusted as to maintain a minimum air gap depending upon the desired frequency of vibrations and a heating unit.

CLASS 129Q.

135627.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE CONTROL OF ELECTRIC WELDING.

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION, AT 33 GROSVENOR PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 964/72 filed July 25, 1972.

Convention date August 13, 1971 (38142/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims.

Apparatus for controlling the operation of electric welding equipment including voltage sensing means for sensing the input welding voltage to a welding set; voltage comparator means connected with the voltage sensing means for comparing the sensed welding voltage with a required welding voltage and applying a correction signal dependent on the voltage comparison to a welding set input voltage control means; temperature sensing means for sensing the welding temperature; and temperature comparator means connected with the welding temperature sensing means for comparing the sensed welding temperature with a preselected desired welding temperature and providing an output signal dependent on the temperature comparison, the temperature comparator output signal being connectible to control the required voltage input to the voltage comparator in dependence on the temperature comparison.

CLASS 32F1 & 55D2.

135628.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO PREPARATION OF 1, 1-DI-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1, 2, 2, 2-TETRACHLOROETHANE

THE DIRECTOR, INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI-12.

Application No. 178/72 filed May 11, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process for preparation of 1, 1-di-(4-chlorophenyl)-1, 2, 2-tetrachloroethane of formula (III) of the accompanying drawings from 1, 1-di-(4-chlorophenyl)-2, 2, 2-trichloroethane (DDT) of formula (I) of the accompanying drawings characterised by reacting DDT with chlorine in carbon tetrachloride, at a specified range of temperature, in the presence of light and employing anhydrous calcium chloride or a Lewis acid as a catalyst.

CLASS 32A1 & 62C1.

135629.

A PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WATER-INSOLUBLE MONO AZOAZO-DYESTUFF

FARBWERKE HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT VORMALS MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, OF 45, BRUNINGSTRASSE, FRANKFURT/MAIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 285/72 filed May 23, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for the manufacture of the water-insoluble azodyestuff of the formula (1) of the accompanying drawings wherein the amine of the formula (2) is diazotized and subsequently

coupled with the coupling component of the formula (3) in acid solution and the dyestuff of the formula (1) so obtained is isolated.

CLASS 32F2b.

135630.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N-ALKYL-CARBAZOLES

FARBWERKE HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT VORMALS MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, OF 45, BRUNINGSTRASSE, FRANKFURT/MAIN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 691/72 filed June 27, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceeding (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims—No drawings

A process for the preparation of N-alkyl-carbazole by reacting carbazoles with potassium hydroxide characterised in that the water formed is simultaneously distilled off and treating the potassium salt formed with 0.5 to 0.7 mol of a dialkyl-sulfate, calculated on 1 mol of the starting carbazole.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

An opposition has been entered by Jeewanlal (1929) Limited to the grant of a patent on application No. 131358 made by Surendranath Ganpatrao Boslikar.

(2)

The opposition entered by Team Research Association to the grant of a patent on application No. 88117, made by The Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company Limited, as notified in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 4th November 1968 has been successful and grant of a patent on the application refused.

(3)

The opposition entered by H. R. Jain to the grant of a patent on application No. 126157 made by Matchwell Electricals (India) Ltd., has been successful. No patent will be sealed on the application.

(4)

Opposition entered by BASF India Limited on the 13th November, 1973 to the grant of a patent on application No. 131812 made by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company as notified in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1973 has been treated as cancelled. The opposition entered by BASF India Limited against the same application on the 13th December, 1973 is treated as abandoned.

CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERRORS

Under Section 78(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 certain clerical error occurring in the application and specification in respect of Patent Application No. 129897 was corrected on the 22nd February 1974.

PATENTS SEALED

127846 128491 128607 128684 128887 129000 129049 129057 129088 129408 129603 129628 129653 129788 129792 129856 129931 130122 130123 130191 130239 130252 130262 130298 130351 130929 131666 131864 132273 132481 132492 133346 133412 133430 133839 134369

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.

Title of the invention

83292 (17-7-62) Chewing candy and method of making the same.

109433 (22-2-67) Process for producing sweet non-crystallising syrup.

- 117333 (20-8-68) Process for nitrating organic compounds and preparation of trinitro compound therefrom.
- 117334 (20-8-68) Single stage preparation of nitrogen, phosphorous, potash mixture from insoluble phosphatic material and preparation of ammonium phosphate therefrom.
- 118133 (16-10-68) Method for removing and separating rubbery impurities from paper stock prepared from rubber wood.
- 118313 (28-10-68) A batch process for reduction of oxide metal ore to sponge metal.
- 118335 (29-10-68) A process and apparatus for the treatment of coal for use in coke ovens or the like.
- 118931 (9-12-68) A process for the oxidation of alkyl-aromatic compounds.
- 119033 (16-12-68) Herbicidal compositions.
- 119926 (22-2-68) Method of and apparatus for withering tea leaf.
- 120115 (1-3-69) A process for the preparation of resins.
- 120565 (26-3-69) A method of treating tobacco and treated tobacco obtained thereby.
- 120670 (1-4-69) A method for treatment of granular and of fine grain material, such as lime stone.
- 120674 (1-4-69) Substituted thiolcarbamates, process for the production thereof and herbicide containing the same.
- 120714 (16-4-68) Manufacture of bipyridylum salts and related compounds.
- 120740 (5-4-69) Improvements in or relating to the production of propylene oxide.
- 121014 (21-4-69) Novel N-(3',5'-dichlorophenyl) itaconimide process for its preparation and novel microbicide composition containing the same.
- 121165 (3-5-69) Azo dyes, their production and use.
- 121221 (7-5-69) Process for separating yeast from a fermentation wort.
- 121713 (9-6-69) A method for preactivating a fixed bed of platinum group metal.
- 122314 (17-7-69) A process for colouring and coating of granulated or prilled fertilizers containing N or NP or NPK.
- 122412 (26-7-68) Process for preparing lactic spread.
- 122628 (5-8-69) Improvements in and relating to sugar refining.
- 122823 (19-8-69) Method for separation of isobutyl and N-butyl alcohols from a mixture of oxo-synthesis products.
- 122853 (20-8-69) Process for the manufacture of dihalogen-triazine derivatives.
- 124029 (15-2-69) Herbicidal compositions.
- 124030 (15-2-68) Herbicidal compositions.
- 124118 (17-9-68) A process for optical brightening of organic materials such as polymers, cellulose esters, etc.
- 124221 (23-10-68) A process for the electrolysis of alkali metal chloride solution.
- 125700 (19-3-69) Herbicidal compositions containing certain new-1, 3, 4-thiadiazolone-(5)-yl-(2)-ureas.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

66904 66908 66911 66947 67015 67017 67042 67095 67199
67492 707665 70825 70928 70983 71002 71012 71017 71018
71074 71107 71154 71215 72591 72784 75192 75581 75624
75738 75764 75834 75838 75958 75669 76005 76006 76178
77415 80734 80817 81034 81035 81063 81077 81098 81126

81142 81166 81177 81251 81252 81297 81315 81356 81386
81434 81478 81479 81480 81481 81669 83125 83568 84567
85258 86473 86569 86724 86730 86746 86748 86773 86809
86876 86898 86923 86925 96986 87013 87076 87167 87186
87486 87768 89007 90660 90725 90726 90727 92197 92311
92432 92442 92578 92588 92600 92607 92608 92614 92635
92643 92650 92651 92704 92737 92785 92799 92830 92840
92893 92894 92923 93525 93697 94680 96396 97655 97864
97878 97951 98087 98103 98204 98223 98254 98261 98275
98279 98327 98329 98368 98369 98392 98421 98439 98446
98450 98463 98466 98474 98478 98487 98509 98547 98566
98596 98628 98708 98740 98755 98980 98981 102566
103820 103925 104011 104016 104108 104125 104136 104138
104140 104154 104182 104183 104188 104189 104190 104191
104194 104214 104216 104232 104236 104237 104283 104329
104374 104417 104425 104555 104582 104594 104630 104646
104716 104794 104815 104821 104890 105004 105316 109243
109394 109452 109538 109542 109563 109565 109575 109586
109612 109615 109624 109628 109724 109752 109762 109773
109777 109834 109836 109844 109854 109870 109938 109947
109979 110342 110362 110463 111420 113496 113937 114231
114632 114637 114691 114700 114725 114755 114818 114821
114855 114856 114866 114905 114907 114956 114966 114977
114978 115001 115031 115032 115064 115105 115111 115112
115137 115139 115169 115209 115376 115377 115459 115578
115663 115728 115876 116334 116335 116336 116447 118281
118252 118357 119149 119509 119958 120002 120089 120139
120169 120173 120187 120188 120195 120200 120212 120218
120233 120239 120246 120250 120260 120270 120297 120298
120324 120325 120329 120336 120338 120339 120359 120372
120377 120385 120392 120402 120414 120415 120416 120417
120454 120455 120472 120476 120482 120485 120509 120532
120573 120601 120608 120613 120658 120862 120863 120953
120965 121046 121849 122302 122871 124970 125266 125271
125305 125374 125376 125392 125405 125414 125525 125534
125561 125583 125587 125596 125597 125632 125675 125677
125678 125679 125690 125729 125750 125755 125821 125864
125889 125907 125928 125929 125930 125931 125990 126005
126109 126131 126186 126191 126281 126529 126582 126692
127095 127144 127329 128321 128893 129022 129492 129500
129558 130114 130186 130218 130244 130447 130501 130572
130574 130616 130817 131067 131068 131093 131333 131448
131540 131549 131572 131748 131772 131897 132047 132246
132283 132321 132488 132541 132693 133048 133049 133714
133739 133745 133857 134282 134914

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC., (DESIGNS).

Assignments, licences or other transaction affecting the interest of the original proprietors have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the applicants for registration.

138614—Kalinga Udyog Private Limited.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

—Nil—

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Design No. 134273..... Class—3.

CANCELLATION PROCEEDINGS.

(Section 51A)

An application made by Spezial Fabrik Moderner Pumpen Ernst Vogel Stockerau for cancellation of the registration of Design No. 140424 in Class I, in the name of Maxflow Pumps (P) Ltd.

S. VEDARAMAN
Controller-General of Patents, Designs
and Trade Marks.